

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 11th June 1887.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ... ..	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta ... ..	.....
6	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam ... ..	.....	30th May 1887.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Arya Darpan"	Calcutta	102	3rd June 1887.
9	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar ... ..	.....
10	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	4th ditto.
11	"Bhāratbási"	Ditto	3,000	28th May 1887.
12	"Burdwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	31st ditto.
13	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	30th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	450	5th June 1887.
15	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore ... ..	.....	3rd ditto.
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	3rd ditto.
17	"Garib and Mahavidya"	Dacca ... ..	.....	1st ditto.
18	"Grambási"	Uhuberia ... ..	.....
19	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
20	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	508	
21	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ... ..	.....
22	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore ... ..	.....
23	"Navaviśākar Sādhāranī"	Calcutta	1,000	6th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	28th May 1887.
25	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	3rd June 1887.
26	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	600	3rd ditto.
27	"Pūrva Bangabāsī"	Noakholly ...	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	205	2nd ditto.
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	1st ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	3rd ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	4th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	
33	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	
34	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	1,000	6th ditto.
35	"Srimanta Saudagār"	Calcutta ...	.....	5th ditto.
36	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha"	Ditto ...	3,000	
37	"Surabhi and Patākā"	Ditto ...	700	
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	7,000	5th to 9th June 1887.
39	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto ...	200	2nd to 4th & 6th, 7th & 9th June 1887.
40	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	3rd & 4th & 6th to 8th June 1887.
41	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	
42	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	.....	6th June 1887.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta ...	.....
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
47	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	2nd ditto.
48	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	30th May 1887.
49	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	4,500	
50	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	3rd June 1887.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	150	
54	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....	30th May 1887.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	3rd to 9th June 1887.
ORIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack ...	.....
58	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	14th May 1887.
60	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Balasore ...	205	12th ditto.
61	"Sanskarak"	Cuttack ...	200	19th ditto.
62	"Navasamvād"	Ditto ...	.....	19th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 28th May, says that there is no knowing how much money has been wasted on the Afghan Boundary Commission, and it is not clear that any good work has been done by that Commission. Government ought to publish accounts of the moneys expended in this direction.
The Afghan Boundary Commission.
BHARATBASI,
May 28th, 1887.
2. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 30th May, thinks that a collision between England and Russia is at hand, and is very anxious on that account.
A collision between England and Russia.
SAR SUDHANIDHI,
May 30th, 1887.
3. The *Silchar*, of the 30th May, says that Government should get rid of the difficulty about Dhuleep Singh by satisfying his just demands. For who shall say that, with Russia to back him, Dhuleep may not endanger the safety of the Indian Empire? A Committee should be appointed to enquire into the claims of Dhuleep Singh.
Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.
SILCHAR,
May 30th, 1887.
4. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st June, has learnt from the Lahore correspondent of the *Statesman* newspaper that the Government of India intends to send soldiers to Quetta with the view of helping the Amir in his difficulty. It would be better, however, if Government could maintain a position of strict neutrality in the present troubles in Afghanistan.
Troubles in Afghanistan.
SAHACHAR,
June 1st 1887.
5. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th June, surmises that the friend and follower of Dhuleep Singh in his exile is no other than the missing Sardar Thakur Singh of Umritsur. It is certain that Dhuleep will not succeed in winning the sympathy of the people of India; but he may nevertheless be able to work some mischief. It is also clear that by depriving Dhuleep of his paternal estate and property, and the throne of the Punjab, and by not granting him the full amount of his pension, the English have been guilty of treachery and injustice; and the time may come when they will be brought to a reckoning for this. No one knows what else is in store for unfortunate India.
Maharaja Dhuleep Singh.
SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1887.
6. The *Dainik*, of the 6th June, says that both England and Russia are trying to outwit each other. England is trying to incite the Amir of Afghanistan against Russia, while the latter is busy helping the subjects of the Amir to rise in rebellion against him. But the disaffection of Dhuleep Singh has proved an accession of strength to the cause of Russia. With the son of Runjeet to back her, she may do much harm to the English power in India, and the English can only avert danger from this source by recalling and propitiating Dhuleep Singh.
England and Russia.
DAINIK
June 6th, 1887.
7. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*, of the 6th June, says that a collision between England and Russia some day or other is inevitable. England should keep herself fully prepared for such a collision by conciliating the Indian people and by strengthening the frontier. It is well that Government is repairing the fort at Herat. It will do a still better thing if it restores the Berars to the Nizam, and thus fulfils the hope which has been awakened in the minds of native princes by the restoration of the Gwalior fort to Scindia. If Government strengthens its frontier defences, and lightens the burden of taxation on the Indian people, it may safely defy Russia; but evil instead of good results will be produced if it only increases the army, and in that view the burden of taxation too.
England and Russia.
NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
June 6th, 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

PARIDARSHAK,
May 28th, 1887.

8. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 28th May, mentions a case of dacoity which was investigated by the Sub-Inspectors of Police of Derai and Sunamgunge, and by the Inspector of Police, Sunamgunge. No trace of the dacoits has been found. The Police has proved its worthlessness by its manner of conducting the enquiry.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 31st, 1887.

9. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 31st May, complains of the oppression to which cartmen are subjected at Nutanganj in Burdwan by police constables. There is considerable cart traffic in Nutanganj, and police constables make use of the plea of blocking up the roads in order to extort such things as rice, pulses, potatoes, tobacco, &c., from the poor cartmen. The writer has himself seen police oppression of this kind. The Inspector of the Local Police, who is reported to be an able man, should keep an eye on his subordinates.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
June 2nd, 1887.

10. The Aulipore correspondent of the *Rungpore Dikprakash*, of the 2nd June, says that, though the sale of dried and rotten fish has been prohibited in the *hats* in that place, fishermen still sell such fish in people's houses. The police is deaf to the protests of the people against such sale. If the people eat such fish cholera will again break out among them. The Police authorities are therefore requested to look to the matter.

BANGABASI,
June 4th, 1887.

11. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 4th June, complains of the prevalence of theft at Kharsarai, a village near Chanditola in Hooghly. A dacoity was lately committed in the same village in the house of a woman of ill-fame named Mullika. Are the police asleep?

DAINIK,
June 5th, 1887.

12. The *Dainik*, of the 5th June, says that there is much scope for economy in the Police Department. The offices of the two Deputy Inspectors-General may be safely abolished. Between District Superintendents on the one hand, and the Inspector-General on the other, no intermediate agency is necessary. It would have been better if the Finance Committee had recommended this measure. There is also no necessity for keeping up the office of Assistant District Superintendent of Police with the exception of a few, say 10, to officiate for District Superintendents. The whole set of Assistant Superintendents should be dismissed; but the Finance Committee has recommended the abolition of only nine Assistant Superintendentships. It will be better if four first grade Assistants drawing Rs. 400 each, and three second class Assistants drawing Rs. 300 each, and ten Acting Assistants drawing Rs. 250 each, be dismissed. Thus by abolishing nine Assistant District Superintendentships, and one District Superintendentship, Government may save Rs. 66,000 a year. But Anglo-Indians are opposing these reductions because they fear that such reductions may be followed by a larger employment of natives in the Police Department.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 6th, 1887.

13. The *Som Prakash*, of the 6th June, learns from the *Englishman* newspaper that the Finance Committee has recommended the addition—

of three men in the number of first class District Superintendents of Police;

of one man in the number of second class District Superintendents;

of two men in the number of third class District Superintendents;
 of two men in the number of fourth class District Superintendents;
 of three men in the number of fifth class District Superintendents;
 but the writer cannot make out what necessity exists at present for making
 such changes in the police.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

CHARUVARTA,
 May 30th, 1887.

14. A correspondent of the *Cháru Vártá*, of the 30th May, says that
 negligence on the part of Magistrates and
 Police officers is the cause of the increase of
 incendiarism in the mofussil. The police is not, however, very much to
 blame in this matter, because the Magistrates disbelieve the evidence which
 the police adduces in such cases and dismiss cases, and so the police is
 afraid of prosecuting the real culprits. The Magistrates have no idea of
 the difficulty of establishing a case of incendiarism. In fact, among the
 lower classes of people, setting fire to houses has become a very easy and
 convenient means of satisfying private grudge, because all classes of people
 now feel convinced that those who set fire to houses go unpunished.

15. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 31st May, observes that the
 increase of the cost of litigation has practi-
 cally closed the door of justice against the
 poor. The objects with which courts of justice were established in the early
 years of this century in this country have since been lost sight of, and
 replaced by a desire to convert the judicial machinery of the country into
 a machinery of a fiscal nature. The courts are now-a-days no better
 than Government shops opened with the view of robbing the people. The
 rule which requires litigants to take copies of decrees and judgments on
 pieces of paper worth two annas each, and of a size so small as to hardly
 allow more than 15 lines to be written thereon, is ruining the people. There
 was a time when copies of decrees and judgments could be had at a trifling
 cost fixed once for all by Government; but a copy of a decree may now
 cost from Re. 1 to over Rs. 50. A sound administration of justice was the
 only thing which had reconciled the people to British rule; but that
 administration is fast falling in popular estimation on account of the
 abuses which have since crept into it. Government will do well to
 ponder over this.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
 May 31st, 1887.

16. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st June, has learnt from the *Pioneer*
 newspaper that the Governor-General has
 settled the quarrel between the High Court
 and the Bengal Government. His Excel-
 lency has stated it as his opinion that the High Court has a right to protest
 against any strictures which may be made against it by the Government
 of Bengal. The High Court, however, ought not to be satisfied with this
 meagre exposition of its right. It ought to uphold its prestige in a public
 Resolution denying the right of the heads of the Executive Government, not
 excepting even the Secretary of State and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress,
 to indite Resolutions criticising its judicial decisions. Any interference of
 the Executive Government in the administration of justice by the highest
 court in the land is opposed to all rules of good government. If the deci-
 sions of the High Court in criminal cases do not appear to be satisfactory,
 let a constitutional remedy be provided by allowing appeals from them to
 the Privy Council in England.

SAHACHAR,
 June 1st, 1887.

(d)—*Education.*
 17. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 28th May, says that
 the unaided intermediate school at Rayer-
 para in the Beniachoonga sub-division of
 Sylhet cannot make satisfactory progress

PARIDARSHAK,
 May 28th 1887.

The intermediate school at Rayer-
 para in the Beniachoonga sub-division
 of Sylhet.

without a monthly grant from Government. The school does not improve because the Educational authorities of Sylhet feel no interest in its welfare. There are two aided pathsalas at Beniachoonga—one at Jatukarnapur and the other at Mibermahala. The former has 125 boys and the latter 25. One pathsala will do at Beniachoonga. The Government is requested to amalgamate the two pathsalas at Beniachoonga, and to transfer the Government aid granted to one of them to the intermediate school at Rayerpara. It is needless to say that it is better to have one pathsala and one intermediate school than two pathsalas in a place.

GARIB MAHAVIDYA,
June 1st, 1887.

18. The *Garib* and *Mahavidya*, of the 1st June, says that, in the first letter received by it from the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Bengal Circle, along with the list of text-books for Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools, it was stated that the Director of Public Instruction might, with the approval of the Text-book Committee, exclude any book from that list. In his second letter it was stated that he had struck out two books from the list; and it was also stated that, as the Director of Public Instruction was expected to make other changes, the list issued by him should not be taken as final. The shabby and slovenly manner in which a small business like this is done in the Education Department is both a shame and a regret.

PRAJA BANDHU,
June 3rd, 1887.

19. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 3rd June, in drawing public attention to the high place occupied at the recent University examinations by the schools and colleges under private management in this country, observes that this fact ought to silence those who predicted grave misfortunes and disorders from the enforcement of the scheme of Local Self-Government. Government should henceforth entertain no doubt about the capacity of natives for heavy and responsible work.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 3rd, 1887.

20. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 3rd June, says that the education now imparted in colleges in this country is of the most superficial and empirical character. The time has come when the Calcutta University should direct its attention to the subject of imparting solid and substantial education. The Presidency College should in that view be maintained as a model institution, and the present system of education should be entirely changed. Amongst the present European Professors of the Presidency College there are only one or two first-rate men, and the rest are all second or third-rate men. Arrangements should be made for supplying the Presidency College with more first-rate Professors from England, and special Professorships should be founded therein, and a sound and truly liberal system of education should be inaugurated.

SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1887.

21. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th June, thinks that the construction of the Hindu Hostel building should be entrusted to some respectable native company of builders, as the work in that case will be done much better and at a comparatively smaller cost.

SANJIVANI.

22. The same paper, referring to Mr. Tawney's proposal to revive the old practice of holding the University examinations in winter, condemns the new practice, and adds that the examinations, instead of being held as before in the month of December, should take place either at the end of February or in the beginning of March. One great advantage of this arrangement will be that it will not necessitate any alteration of the present excellent vacation system.

SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1887.

23. The same paper, referring to the right recently conferred on the graduates of the Bombay University to select some of the fellows of that University, asks

The Bombay University.

whether the graduates of the Calcutta University are unfit to possess a similar right. Abuses are day after day accumulating in the Calcutta University. While rich men, who are great dunces, have made their way into the Senate by flattery, the Principals of the City and Ripon Colleges have been denied entrance into it.

24. Referring to the transfer of the Berhampore College to Maharani Sarnamayi, the same paper says that the

The Berhampore College

time has not yet come when the management of colleges in the mofussil could be safely entrusted to private hands. Though there are a few colleges in Calcutta under private management, still the experiment of making over mofussil colleges to private management can hardly be expected to succeed. As regards the Berhampore College, the Managing Committee of that institution should try to reduce its expenditure by doing away with its European Principal and by employing a cheap native professorial agency.

SANJIVANI.

25. The same paper says that the present system of education is responsible for the physical and mental deterioration of Indian youths. With the establishment of British rule the old educational system of the country has undergone complete change. The present

The present system of education and the physical and mental deterioration of the people.

educational system, which requires an Indian to begin education at the early age of 5, and to devote 15 or 16 consecutive years to the study of a foreign language and literature, is hardly suited to the climate of this country. Under the old educational system, Indian boys used to prepare their lessons in the presence of their teachers, and so they got much time at home to spend in play and recreation; but under the new system of education they have to prepare their lessons at home, and are only examined in their lessons at school, and thus they have practically no time left for recreation and sport. They have now to read continuously day and night. Besides, as they have now to master a great many subjects at a time, they are overworked both in mind and in body, and it not unoften happens therefore that the boy who has shown signs of great intelligence and mental power at an early age turns into an idiot later in life. The close packing and confinement of boys for hours together in small ill-ventilated rooms has a fatal effect upon the very vital powers of Indian children. Subjected to such influences as these, and compelled to pass years in hard study and on spare diet, the Indian youth often finds himself permanently injured in mind and body at the close of his University career. If this pernicious system of education is not changed, it will work the complete ruin of this country.

SANJIVANI.

26. Referring to the article published in a previous issue of the same paper regarding Pundit Mahes Chandra's management of the Calcutta Sanskrit College,

The Calcutta Sanskrit College.
(A contradiction).

SANJIVANI.

a correspondent makes the following observations:—

Even admitting the charge that the college has lost much under the management of Pundit Mahes Chandra Nayaratra, it will not be difficult to account for this. Sanskrit is a dead language, and nothing like worldly advancement can be expected to be derived from its study. A sharp distinction is observed everywhere between the M.As. of the Sanskrit College and the M.As. of other colleges, and in giving appointments the second and third class M.As. of other colleges are often preferred to the first class M.As. of the Sanskrit College. A professor of Sanskrit literature again can expect as his highest remuneration only Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month. Again, Sanskrit and English are both admittedly difficult languages, and

the task of mastering them at the same time must be one of extraordinary difficulty. If it be true that the Sanskrit College has been brought to a low condition, these considerations ought to be sufficient to account for it. The fact is that the exceptional difficulty of learning two highly developed languages at the same time, and the disadvantage at which a Sanskrit College graduate stands in competing with graduates from other colleges for worldly advancement keep the best boys of the country away from it, and without good boys no Principal of a College can show exceptionally good results. But it is not true that as an institution the Sanskrit College has suffered under the management of its present Principal. The College is still turning out distinguished students as before. It is perhaps not known to the Editor of the *Sanjivani* that the College has not for a very long time produced such a well-read Sanskrit scholar as Baboo Rajendra Chundra Sastri; and this Rajendra Chundra Sastri is Pundit Nyayaratna's own pupil. Pundit Hara Prasad Sastri, who now enjoys an extensive literary reputation, and Pundit Haridas Sastri, the present Principal of the Maharaja's College, Jeypur, are also Pundit Nyayaratna's own pupils. The six distinguished students named by the Editor of the *Sanjivani* cover a period of 32 years in the history of the Sanskrit College; but the three equally distinguished scholars turned out in Pundit Nyayaratna's own time cover a period of only eight years in the history of that College. It must then be admitted that the College, instead of deteriorating, has improved during the Principalship of Pundit Nyayaratna. As to the charge that the Pundit is unwilling to engage the services of superior men, it will be a sufficient answer to say that it was he who appointed Pundit Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, admittedly one of the greatest Pundits of the day; Pundit Kamakhya Nath Tarkavagis, noted for great intellectual acuteness and a thorough knowledge of the Nyaya Philosophy; the late Pundit Banoari Lal Sarasvati, noted for extraordinary grammatical learning; and Hrishikesa Sastri, the Editor of a Sanskrit Journal, the *Vidyodaya*. When Pundit Grish Chundra Vidyaratna retired, Pundit Nyayaratna himself went to Benares to bring from that place an eminent man of learning to take his place. It is also owing to Pundit Nyayaratna that Pundits Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar and Modhu Sudan Smritiratna are drawing Rs. 150 per month—a much higher salary than what the great Tarkapanchanan himself got in the closing days of his Professorship in the College. Pundit Nyayaratna always interests himself in the welfare of his pupils, as is shown by his securing good appointments for Baboos Rajendra Chundra Sastri and Nilmoni Mookerjee in the Government service. He is also known to help poor students of his College with money from his own pocket and by looking after them in sickness. In short, the Pundit is always at the service of his pupils. It was he who induced the late Rai Rajib Lochan Rai of Cossimbazar to found some scholarships in connection with his College, and it was also he who got the rule sanctioned by the Educational authorities permitting poor Brahmin students to read in the College Department by paying a reduced fee of Rs. 2.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 11th, 1887.

Holding University examinations
in winter.

27. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 6th June, approves of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to hold the University

examinations in winter.

DACCA GAZETTE,
June 6th, 1887.

The University examinations.

28. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th June, is of opinion that the University examinations should be held in autumn, before the Doorga Puja, and not in

the hot or in the cold season.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA
June 8th, 1887.

29. The *Samvād Purnochandrodaya*, of the 8th June, says that the want of a lower primary pathsala is sorely felt by the inhabitants of Jayantipore and Khajurdanga villages within thana Chandra-

A lower primary pathsala in
the Chandrakona thana in Midnapore.

kona in the Midnapore district. Government is requested to establish a pathsala between the two villages.

(e.)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

30. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 4th June, complains that, although the municipal rates are regularly collected by the Chogda Municipality, the roads within that municipality are in a state of

BANGABASI,
June 4th, 1887.

Roads within the Chogda Municipality in Nuddea.

disrepair.

31. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 5th June, says that the members of the Dacca Local Board have been justly censured by one of its correspondents for allowing

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 5th, 1887.

The Dacca Local Board.

the repair of the Nawabganj road to stand over till next year; but the correspondent has been unduly severe upon the Chairman of the Board. It is the Vice-Chairman who is most to blame. Dacca will not prosper until its Sudder Local Board gets an efficient Vice-Chairman.

32. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 6th June, points out the following irregularities in the municipal administration of Baranagar in the Suburbs of

DAINIK,
June 6th, 1887.

The Baranagar Municipality.

Calcutta, and holds the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality responsible for them :—

1. Owing to delay in issuing warrants under section 121 of the Municipal Act, the municipal rates for the first and second quarters of last year still remain unrealised.

2. The roads within the municipal limits are not properly lighted, the oil made use of for the purpose being of the worst quality. The roads are not lighted till an hour after night fall.

3. Since the resignation of the late Chairman, the Municipal Bench has stopped work.

4. The rules lately passed by the Municipality regulating the cost of burning the dead have not yet been enforced.

5. The Vice-Chairman has caused two lamp-posts to be put up near the houses of two gentlemen without asking them to pay for them, and without the knowledge, it would seem, of the Municipality itself.

6. One or two bustees within the limits of the Municipality are in a miserable condition, and nothing has been done to improve them.

33. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 7th June, says that there is, in Ward No. 2 of the Baranagar Municipality, a private latrine belonging to Baboo Kishory Mohon Ganguli. The Vice-Chair-

DAINIK,
June 7th, 1887.

The Baranagar Municipality in the 24-Pergunnahs.

man has ordered its repair at the cost of the Municipality. The two Commissioners of the Ward have strongly protested against this action of the Vice-Chairman, but without success. It is a pity that the Vice-Chairman should thus waste public money at his own sweet will and pleasure, and that he is not made responsible for wasting poor people's money in this way.

34. Referring to the recommendation of the Medical Officer in charge of the Port of Calcutta, regarding the supply of filtered water by the Calcutta Municipality to ships lying in the port, the

DAINIK,
June 8th, 1887

Supply of filtered water to ships in the port of Calcutta.

Dainik, of the 8th June, remarks that the municipality is bound in the first instance to supply water in the city. So long as the supply in the city is insufficient, the municipality cannot sell filtered water to an outsider. That the city supply in these burning days is very insufficient and unsatisfactory cannot be questioned.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

SILCHAR,
May 30th 1887.

35. The *Silchar*, of the 30th May, says that, though no special powers have been conferred on them, the tehsildars of Assam are disposing of transferred suits and attaching moveable property and selling it by auction in order to recover arrears of land revenue, and Sub-Deputy Collectors are passing orders on reports submitted by tehsildars just as the Deputy Commissioners would do. In Cachar, again, tehsil peons are attaching and selling by auction moveable property without the order of the Deputy Commissioner. Even implements of husbandry and cattle belonging to ryots are being brought to the hammer. To think that these things should be done by mere peons!

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 5th, 1887.

36. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 5th June, says that the Bengal Tenancy Act, by creating a feeling of rivalry between the zemindar and the ryot has been

productive of mischief in two ways—(1). It has alienated the zemindars as a class from the ryot, and the result has been that the poor ryots who were formerly treated with kindness and consideration by the zemindars are now cruelly persecuted by them. (2). It has placed greater difficulties than what existed at any former time in the way of petty zemindars and talukdars realising their dues from the ryot. It has therefore become necessary that Government should without delay make some provision for the easy realization of rent by zemindars of this class. Some such provision as the following may serve the purpose:—

If a ryot allows himself to fall into arrear for three successive years, he should, at the instance of his landlord, forfeit his right in the land.

If the land held by the ryot be of good quality, the fear of losing it will make him punctual in the payment of rent.

(g).—Railways, and communications including Canals and irrigation.

DHUMKETU,
June 3rd, 1887.

37. The *Dhumketu*, of the 3rd June, says that, before the Hooghly Jubilee Bridge was constructed, it was expected that it would be productive of much good.

It was thought that the amalgamation of the East Indian Railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway would stimulate trade, and that a material reduction of the cost of conveying goods would be thereby effected; but all those expectations are frustrated. The work formerly done by ferry boats is now done by a small passenger train, and as regards goods trains, only one or two waggons of coal are found to cross the bridge. There was therefore no necessity for constructing a bridge at so large a cost. The East Indian Railway authorities have resolved not to do anything unless they get full charge of the traffic between Nyehatti and Sealdah. The Eastern Bengal Railway authorities on the other hand will not allow the East Indian Railway authorities to exercise any control over their line. Neither side is willing to yield. Government should not allow the two parties to go on quarrelling in this way any longer. As both the lines belong to the State and have been constructed for public convenience, why has so much time been allowed to be wasted in such fruitless and unseemly wrangle?

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 5th, 1887.

38. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 5th June, relates the following story as communicated to him by a correspondent:—

The station-master of Balipara in the Dacca State Railway.

The correspondent on arriving at the Gafargaon station was going to the station-master to return his ticket. On his way to the station-master's room he was pushed aside by a khalasi. On his resenting this insult, he was abused by the station-master in a most filthy style. This led to a scuffle between him and the station-master and his party. The result was that he lost

fourteen rupees, the contents of his pocket. The facts of the case have since been reported to the Traffic Superintendent. The Railway authorities should enquire into the matter and bring the offenders to justice.

39. The *Samvād Purnochandrodaya*, of the 8th June, complains of the deplorable condition of the roads in the village Singarkone, near Culna, in the Burdwan district. It is hoped that the municipality will grant money for the construction of a road from Singarkone to Culna.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
June 8th, 1887.

Roads at Singarkone near Culna in Burdwan.

40. The *Dainik*, of the 9th June, says that the law relating to Indian shipping should be amended, and rigorous measures should be taken against the captain of a ship who leaves the port when a storm is impending. The late disaster has touched the heart of the Viceroy, and he has expressed his sympathy with the relatives of those who have died. The Sheriff is taking steps to raise subscriptions in aid of those whom this great and sudden calamity has rendered destitute. The disaster is fresh in people's minds, and this is the time when steps should be taken to prevent similar disasters in future. But the best step that can be thought of will be the construction of a railway to Puri. It is the fault of Government that a railway to Puri has not yet been opened. The Darjeeling Railway has been constructed for the convenience of hill-going Europeans; railways have been constructed in Assam for the benefit of tea-planters; and arrangements are in progress for constructing railways to the different sanitariums of the different Governments. But no railway has yet been constructed for the safety of the hundreds of thousands of Hindu pilgrims to Puri. In vain have the people of Orissa and the whole Hindu community of 16 crores of people repeatedly prayed for a railway to Puri. Sir Rivers Thompson, in his last visit to Orissa, fully sympathised with the prayer of its people for such a railway, but he complained that there was no money to spare for the purpose. It rends one's heart to think that the country, whose surplus of income over expenditure amounts to 11 crores every year, should be described as wanting money to make a most necessary line of railway! But be that as it may, there should be no more delay in constructing a railway line to Puri. Arrangements have already been made for constructing a railway from Bengal to Nagpore in Central India. This line will pass along the north-western border of Orissa. A railway line to Puri from a station on the Nagpore Railway will not cost much. The preliminary survey of the line is finished. The work should be taken up at once and in right earnest.

DAINIK,
June 9th, 1887.

(h)—General.

41. Referring to Sir John Gorst's reply to the question put to him regarding the establishment of outstills in the Uluberia sub-division, the *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 28th May, says that Government should no longer remain indifferent in the matter. The good acts by which Sir Steuart has inaugurated his rule give rise to the hope that he will be able to remove the stigma which now rests upon English rule in this country in consequence of the establishment of outstills; but it is feared lest financial considerations should prevent him from taking any active step in the matter. Judging from the manner in which Sir Steuart has complained of financial difficulties, it is not unreasonable to entertain a fear of this kind. It is evident, from the tone of his reply to the Uluberiah memorialists, that he will not abolish the system without making a satisfactory solution of financial difficulties. The people of Bengal, however, look to His Honour for the redress of this grievance.

BHARATBASÍ,
May 28th, 1887.

Sir John Gorst and outstills in Uluberia.

CHARU VARTA,
May 30th, 1887.

42. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 30th May, says that Government is sucking dry the life-blood of its poor subjects by increasing the army. A pauperised people

The English army in India.

cannot be a source of peace and happiness to a Sovereign. It is anomalous to maintain the Arms Act and also to increase the army. The people being disarmed, where is the necessity for increasing the army? There is no need of a large army to keep a disarmed population in check. It may be said in reply that the main object of increasing the army is to protect India from foreign invasion. But to seek to protect India from foreign enemies by impoverishing it, and by increasing its sufferings, is very shortsighted policy. If the people of so large a country as India are driven by poverty to rise against their Sovereign, no army, however strong, will be able to maintain peace and order in troublous times of foreign invasion. The Government has greatly erred in this matter. Deficit in its treasury is compelling Government to take the last farthing from its subjects; but the poverty of India will one day solve all other questions. The army question and the question of internal administration and all other questions will vanish before that question of questions. It is clear that by increasing her army in India England is daily impoverishing the country and making it more and more miserable. Evil times have come upon India and cast a lurid gloom all round.

SILCHAR,
May 30th, 1887.

43. The *Silchar*, of the 30th May, is sorry for the re-call of Mr. Daly,

Mr. Daly, Police Commandant of the Cachar Frontier.

Commandant of the Frontier Police, Cachar, from the Inspector-Generalship of the Burmah

Police, to which he was appointed at the instance of Mr. Eliot, the late Chief Commissioner of Assam. He could never have been recalled if his antecedents had been taken into consideration. It is still more regretted that Mr. Daly was not appointed even to the Deputy Inspector-Generalship of the Burmah Police, for which he was a candidate.

SILCHAR.

44. The same paper says that it has been decided by the planters at

A European District Superintendent and a European Assistant Superintendent of Police for Cachar.

a meeting recently held by them at Cachar to ask Government for a European District Superintendent and a European Assistant

Superintendent of Police for employment in Cachar. The proposal is no doubt good, but where is the money to come from? Why do not the planters endeavour to get Assam placed again under the Bengal Government? Economy requires that the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam should be abolished. The Finance Committee should have extended its inquiries in this direction. There is no use retaining a sinecure Chief Commissioner in these days of retrenchment.

SAHACHAR,
June 1st 1887.

45. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st June, says that the arguments on which

Act XIII of 1859 and the tea-planters of Assam and Cachar.

the planters of Assam and Cachar chiefly rely in opposing the proposed repeal of

Act XIII of 1859 are, first, that the Act in question has been so framed as to prevent all collision between planter and coolie; and secondly, that Act I of 1882, by which it is proposed to supersede Act XIII of 1859, is not liked by the coolies themselves, and that the coolies like Act XIII of 1859. As regards the first argument, it does not follow that because there have been no outward collisions between planters and coolies, the latter have not been subjected to oppression. It was even so in the United States of America, where for a long time no collision was seen to take place between the master and the slave; but where, when once the fire caused by friction broke out, it enveloped in its flames the whole slave-holding class. Would the planters of Assam like to be similarly annihilated as a class? As to the second argument, it is impossible to believe upon the *ex parte* evidence of the planters that the coolies are satisfied with Act XIII of 1859. That Act I of 1882 contains some objectionable

provisions from the coolie point of view is admitted by the planters themselves, and justice requires that those provisions should be removed from the Statute Book.

46. The same paper approves of the proposal of the *Englishman* newspaper, to the effect that, before arriving at a decision in the Burdwan adoption case,

The Burdwan adoption.

the Lieutenant-Governor should take the opinions of both the Dowager Maharani and the young Maharani of Burdwan.

SAHACHAR,
June 1st, 1887.

47. The same paper, referring to the probable loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*, says that Government is greatly to blame for making no law preventing ships from going out to sea in stormy weather.

The fate of the *Sir John Lawrence*.

SAHACHAR,

48. The same paper, referring to the case of Lukshmi Prosad of Central India, says that, though the Governor-General has expressed regret at the offenders in that case not having been punished, still the Chief Commissioner has up to this time taken no steps to get them punished. It is also stated that, instead of being punished, the offenders in question have been promoted to higher offices in the public service. If so, British administration in India has certainly sullied itself. Will Lord Dufferin do nothing in the matter?

The case of Lukshmi Prosad of Central India.

SAHACHAR,

49. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 3rd June, says that Englishmen are now-a-days in the habit of boasting everywhere that they are governing India in the interest of its native population. If so, what is the meaning of the intense hatred which Englishmen cherish against natives? Why do they then depreciate all native agency in the administration of the country? Why are they then unwilling to invest natives with authority? What again does their monopoly of the loaves and fishes of the administration mean? The fact is that whatever Englishmen have done for India has been dictated by considerations of self-interest, and it is that self-interest again which underlies their present anti-native policy.

Selfishness of Englishmen.

PRAJA BANDHU,
June 3rd, 1887.

Englishmen say that they have given Western education to the people of this country and have thereby made them what they are. No; this is not the case. Englishmen have been simply compelled for their own sake to give English education to natives. Their English education for natives means administrative necessity and not kingly benevolence. Englishmen are in the habit of pointing to their railways and telegraphs as things which they have done in the interest of their native subjects. But the fact is that railways and telegraphs were first introduced for the purposes of the State and in the interest of English merchants. Natives have no doubt derived much benefit therefrom; but the object of their introduction must be looked for in the self-interest of Englishmen.

The English say that they have enriched India by their free trade policy. The fact, however, is that their so-called free trade policy has worked the ruin of India. India's old arts and manufactures are threatened with extinction, and Manchester is flourishing at her expense. The cloth manufacture of Dacca, Santipore, and other places is all but ruined. While exports are draining India of all necessities of life, the imports are only bringing her such flimsy and frivolous things as dolls, glassware, &c. Every year India sends exports worth more than 60 crores, and brings in imports worth only 50 crores. She is thus cheated out of 10 crores every year. Thus it is clear that selfishness is the ruling principle of English policy in India. These Englishmen know no other incentive to action than selfishness and self-interest.

DHUMKETU.
June 3rd, 1887.

50. The *Dhumketu*, of the 3rd June, takes exception to the action of the Government in not publishing the explanation submitted by Mr. Beames in connection with the charges brought against him by

Mr. Beames and the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*.

the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, and asks Government to publish a Resolution on the subject for the satisfaction of the public. The *Pioneer* newspaper has thrown out the hint that the *Amrita Bazar Patriká* should be prosecuted. If this is done, people will have an opportunity of knowing how the matter really stands. The *Pioneer* should bear in mind, however, that it is only playing the part of a pleader, and that the result of a prosecution will therefore in no way affect it. But Mr. Beames will have to consider carefully before taking any step in the matter, for there is no sin of which the man that commits it is not mentally conscious.

BANGABASI,
June 4th, 1887.

51. The *Bangabási*, of the 4th June, observes that, with the exception

Anglo-Indians and the employment of natives in the public service.

of Great Britain, no other British possession yields such a splendid revenue as India. Nowhere else are there so many openings for Englishmen, and nowhere else, no not even in Great Britain itself, can the English exercise such absolute control over the public revenue. Englishmen are very much more indebted to India than they are to their own parents. Twenty crores of the revenue of India are annually spent in England. India has to pay eight crores to English officers in the shape of pay and pension. Seventy thousand British soldiers are maintained by her. She offers a rich field for British enterprise as represented by railways, canals, indigo, tea and coffee plantations, *et genus hoc omne*. Though inhabiting a very small island, Englishmen have, by means of their commerce, become a nation of Croesuses. No other British possession encourages British commerce so much as India does. In fact, England has not a better friend or benefactor than India. A people so loyal as the people of the Indian Empire is not to be found elsewhere; but India is not administered with that regard for the happiness and comfort of her people as the other British dependencies are. If Englishmen had been capable of cherishing generous and grateful feelings, if they had not in fact been completely blinded by self-interest, they would only have been too anxious to promote India's welfare. But the British Lion bows only to might, and cares very little about the duties of affection; and of all his subjects it is only the people of India whom he does not fear. England studies every means to satisfy the colonies where she has failed to introduce free trade—that thing of intensest charm for her. By one stroke of the pen England has abolished import duties in India; but every British colony continues to levy duties on imports. In India Englishmen make laws; in the colonies they have not even the power to suggest the making of a law. The colonists make their own laws with the view of protecting indigenous arts; and not content with this the colonists of New Zealand are seeking the protection of new laws in order to improve their arts. What is being done in Australasia will be done in Africa and America, and Englishmen will not be able even to raise their voice against it. Every flattery is being employed in order to keep the colonists in good humour. It is clear to all the world that England would have been brought to a miserable pass if Indian troops had not rendered her assistance in the Soudan War. But India got no credit on that account; whereas the colonies, which sent only a handful of volunteers to that war, were everywhere praised in most flattering terms. And flattery reached its climax when representatives from the colonies were summoned to a Congress in London and asked to form something like a federation for the purpose of defending the Empire in time of need. No mention was made of India in that Congress, nor was she asked to send a representative to it. The whole business was carried on in utter disregard of India as if

there was nothing to fear from her. But as regards Europeans and Eurasians in India, England feels compelled to follow, with reference to them, the same conciliatory policy which is adopted by her in her dealings with her colonies. And Anglo-Indians and Eurasians consequently make inordinate demands upon her and intimidate her with idle threats. The expenditure of the Indian Empire has increased beyond measure. Income has reached its utmost limit, and it has therefore become necessary to curtail expenditure. But expenditure cannot be reduced without reducing the salaries of public officers. British officers will not, however, serve on low salaries. Natives must be therefore more largely employed in the public service. So it is sheer necessity that has compelled the Government to think of appointing natives to high posts. And it is sheer necessity, too, that has led to the appointment of the Public Service Commission. There are grave doubts, however, whether Government will be able to give effect to any recommendations of that Commission regarding the larger employment of natives in the public service. For an agitation and an organization similar to that which was got up against the Ilbert Bill is being got up against the Public Service Commission. The *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* newspapers have again sounded the bugle of war summoning Anglo-Indians to the field of battle. Protests are being sent to the Commission, and these protests are not such humble memorials as natives write, but sharp reprimands. Anglo-Indians have taken the field in right earnest and are again sounding the trumpet of war. Those whom the Government fear have assumed a hostile attitude. The problem has, indeed, become very difficult. Englishmen do not fear Indians. Will the prayers of Indians be listened to?

52. The same paper agrees with the *Pioneer* newspaper in thinking that neither the High Court nor the Bengal Government will gain anything by keeping alive the misunderstanding which lately sprung up among them. As the existence of such misunderstanding is calculated to be injurious to both of them, they ought to abide by the decision which has been pronounced between them by the Government of India.

BANGABASI,
June 4th, 1887.

53. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th June, doubts the correctness of the statement that Mr. Beames' explanation is considered satisfactory by the Government. If it is satisfactory, why does not Mr. Beames, native hater as he is, bring a suit for defamation against the Editor of the *Amrita Bazar* newspaper? His very inaction in the matter is evidence of his guilt.

SANJIVANI,
June 4th 1887.

54. A correspondent of the same paper, referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's minute regarding coolies in the tea gardens of Chittagong, says that the number of coolies who escaped from the gardens during the year under report was 22—a fact which proves that, but for the heavy penalty attaching to escape of this kind, the number would have been larger. In the minute in question, only the number of deaths among coolies in the plantations is given. But without knowing what the death-rate in the whole district of Chittagong is, it is impossible to say whether mortality among coolies is high or low. During the year under report nine gardens were not visited by Inspectors. The work of inspection is not also properly performed, because the hospitality of the planters often seals the mouth of the Inspector.

SANJIVANI.

55. Referring to the enormous loss of life caused by the wreck of the steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, the *Dainik*, of the 5th June, says that Government ought to take steps to prevent similar disasters in future.

DAINIK,
June 5th, 1887.

DAINIK,
June, 5th 1887.

56. The same paper says that drunkenness has increased in the district of Midnapore in consequence of the secret sale of wine on a large scale. The ordinary practice of fining those who sell wine secretly has hitherto proved ineffectual. The practice can only be checked by limiting the quantity of wine to be sold in the outstills to unlicensed purchasers, and by providing against all who buy of the latter under the law relating to the purchase of stolen property. But financial considerations probably prevent Government from interfering in the matter.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
June 6th, 1887.

57. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 6th June, says that the English are a mercantile people, and merchants are influenced by no noble or generous feeling, and cannot appreciate policy which does not conduce to their own pecuniary profit. British administration in India furnishes clear indications of the essentially mercantile character of the English people. The English Government seeks money everywhere and in all things. It does not hesitate to realize taxes from the people, even though the people may be starving. British administration is very fine to look at from outside. British administrative arrangements are perfect, and there is provision therein for punishing official misdoings. Misdoings, however, are not punished in practice. To screen offending officers is a secret principle of British policy. The authorities wink at the oppressions which are committed by the police, and that is why police oppression is so great. It is stated in the Government Resolution on the case of Lukshmi Prasad of the Central Provinces that the story of the oppression practised upon him has left a "painful impression on the mind of the Viceroy." But is it enough to be only "painfully impressed" with a story of police oppression? It is, in fact, indulgence of this kind that emboldens the police to commit worse acts of highhandedness. Police oppression will not diminish if guilty police officers are not adequately punished. Police oppression has become so great that if severe discipline is not had recourse to serious mischief will be produced. Let the English Government stick to its policy of extortion, but let it only show in addition some respect for justice, and much of the opprobrium now attaching to its name will disappear. Will the English Government do so?

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

58. The same paper says that under the new rules regarding travelling allowances made in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, an officer will not obtain a travelling allowance unless he travels at least 20 miles in a day. This rule will operate very injuriously in regard to Sub-Inspectors of Schools. For pathsalas generally exist at distances of three or four miles and schools at distances of six to eight miles from each other. The Sub-Inspector who inspects two schools or four pathsalas in one day is an able officer. But the distance which has to be travelled for doing that amount of inspection work does not in most cases exceed 12 or 16 miles. No Sub-Inspector who does his work properly travels 20 miles in a day, and so no good Sub-Inspector will get a travelling allowance. Every Sub-Inspector has to keep a horse, a boat, carriage, or a palanquin. So, if he does his work properly, he must spend at least Rs. 15 a month for conveyance out of his own pocket. If Government does not abolish this rule, Sub-Inspectors of Schools will do their work perfunctorily in order to be able to travel twenty miles in a day. It is hoped that the Director of Public Instruction will point out the mischievous tendency of the rule. The work of Postal Inspectors is not so difficult nor so important as that of Sub-Inspectors of Schools; and yet Postal Inspectors get both halting and travelling allowances if they halt after working eight hours in a day. Why then is Government so hard upon the Education Department?

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
June 6th, 1887.

59. The same paper, referring to the statement of the *Pioneer* that the manner in which the Supreme Government has decided the quarrel between the High Court and the Bengal Government is humiliating to neither party, says that it is impossible to accept this view without seeing the papers of the case. The papers of such an important case should be published.

The quarrel between the High Court and the Bengal Government.

60. The *Dainik*, of the 6th June, referring to the sentence of death passed by a Bombay Court of Justice on one Kedar Buksh, in which it is directed that the relations of the condemned man must witness his execution, says that it will be difficult to draw a distinction in point of brutality of character between Englishmen on the one hand and cruel despots like Nero and Serajuddowla on the other.

Sentence of death passed on Kedar Buksh of Bombay.

DAINIK,
June 6th, 1887.

61. The same paper, referring to the case of Messrs. Macauliffe and Brown, says that as Mr. Macauliffe has been proved to have uttered a lie in a Court of Justice, he should be dismissed from the Civil Service. It can never be for the good name of the service to have such men in the ranks of that Service.

Mr. Macauliffe, Judge of Sealkot.

DAINIK.

62. Referring to the agitation got up against the farewell address given by the people of Bombay to Mr. Wedderburn, Secretary to the Bombay Government, the same paper asks—Does Government, by depriving its officers of their just reward in the shape of popular demonstrations, mean to dissuade them from interesting themselves in the welfare of the people confided to their care? The Government Resolution on this subject will lead people to suppose that the first maxim of English policy is to coerce their people into subjection, and not to gain their love by affectionate and conciliatory treatment.

Government resolution against receptions given to public officers.

DAINIK.

63. The same paper thinks that the enormous annual loss which India is suffering in consequence of unfavourable exchange may be avoided by repealing the English law which thinks all monetary transactions in silver of higher value than Rs. 20 illegal, and by legalising silver in England in its transactions with those countries where silver is legal.

The Exchange question.

DAINIK

64. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th June, takes exception to the maintenance of the State Church in India. In spite of the repeated protests of the people, Government spends money raised from non-Christians for supporting Christian prelates. Government should follow the example of the French Government, which has decided not to entertain Christian prelates at the cost of the State, and has thereby effected a saving of 25 thousand rupees every year in its possessions in India.

The State Church in India.

DACCA GAZETTE,
June 6th, 1887.

65. The *Som Prakash*, of the 6th June, is glad to find that, in consequence of the mediation of the Government of India, the misunderstanding which lately arose between the High Court and the Bengal Government has ceased to exist.

The High Court and the Bengal Government.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 6th, 1887.

66. The *Dainik*, of the 7th June, says that on the 20th May it was known in the Meteorological Office that a great storm was expected. The *Sir John Lawrence* left Calcutta on the 24th; so it is clear that the captain of that steamer knew when he left the port that there was danger before him. He put to sea notwithstanding, and he has paid dearly for his rashness. But should not the Government hold any living person responsible for the loss of so many lives? Were the

The loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever*.

DAINIK,
June 7th, 1887.

Port Officers sleeping? The special attention of Government ought to be directed to this subject. Lord Dufferin has telegraphed from Simla expressing his grief for the loss of so many lives; but it would have been better if, instead of simply expressing sorrow, the Viceroy had enquired who permitted the captain to undertake such a perilous voyage in such weather. Why did not the authorities concerned prevent him from going out to sea? The Government, it seems, has not been much affected by this grave calamity, which has cast a gloom upon hundreds of Hindu households. But if the European community had suffered a loss of this kind, even the British Parliament would have raved and roared and bewailed the catastrophe. The English passengers by the *Tasmania* were only endangered and no lives were lost, and yet the English Press has not ceased to make a great uproar about it. But the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*, with 800 poor souls in it, has failed to elicit anything but a formal expression of regret in the columns of that press. The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* will, in fact, maintain strict silence even if the whole native population is destroyed,—nay, they will themselves demand the extirpation of that population if it becomes troublesome to their countrymen. It is hoped that the Government will investigate the matter carefully, and punish the officer through whose carelessness so many lives have been lost.

DAINIK,
June 8th, 1887.

67. The *Dainik*, of the 8th June, says that the Finance Committee has provided for increasing the income of the Supreme Government by 50 lakhs by reducing provincial allotments. The chief object of the Government of India in appointing the Finance Committee was to effect retrenchments, and that object has been attained by receiving this fresh contribution to its income. So the saving recommended by the Finance Committee will in no way benefit the people of India, and will rather do them harm. It will only enable the Supreme Government to gratify its morbid passion for war.

SAMVAD PURNO-
CHANDRADAYA,
June 8th, 1887.

68. The *Samvād Purnochandrodaya*, of the 8th June, says that the cholera ward of the Bydyanath hospital is in a wretched state. The hospital employes, with the exception of the doctor and cook, possess no skill in nursing patients. The Mahomedan compounder of the hospital takes no interest in the Hindu patients, and sometimes abuses and turns them out. The surly mehter of the hospital is so rough in manners and speech that he is an object of terror to the patients.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June, 9th 1887.

69. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 9th June, asks the Government of India to publish the report of the Finance Committee as soon as possible. There is no reason why the report should be withheld from the public until the Secretary of State should have passed his opinion on it. The public discussion of a subject of this kind whenever conducted can never be attended with inconvenience to Government. Notwithstanding Lord Dufferin's expression of unqualified satisfaction with the work done by the Committee, the public are not without their suspicions about the real nature of the retrenchments which have been recommended by that body. At any rate, the retrenchment of 50 lakhs a year recommended by the Committee is not very large. Again, this retrenchment of 50 lakhs will be no retrenchment at all if that sum is taken from the Provincial Governments in order to be spent by the Government of India.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 6th, 1887.

70. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 6th June, approves of the proposal of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal that the free and unres-

The sale of arsenic.

stricted sale of arsenic should be stopped by legislative enactment. The Government should attend to the matter.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

71. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st June, says that the Gaekwar of Baroda has gone to England for the purpose of recruiting his health. But none amongst his ancestors down to the fourteenth generation ever felt it necessary to go to England or elsewhere for such a purpose as this. But the young Gaekwar has received an English education, and so it must be impossible for him to recruit his health without visiting England. In this respect Baroda is in the same predicament as Cooch Behar. This state of things among the rulers of native states is really deplorable.

SAHACHAR,
June 1st, 1887.

72. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 2nd June, says that residents injure native states by exercising supreme influence therein. Government should attend to

BHARAT MITRA,
June 2nd, 1887.

this matter.

73. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th June, says that the argument which has been made use of to justify the Gwalior loan, namely, that capital unused is capital lost, whereas capital lent on interest is capital swelling for the benefit of the lender, may be very good and is certainly very specious. But what if the lender says that he is unwilling to part with his money and will not lend it on interest? This loan affair reminds one of the history of Oudh and of Dhuleep Singh. Lord Dufferin's policy of taking loans from natives states will reduce his administration to the low level of the administration of Lord Dalhousie. His Excellency should abandon this policy.

SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1887.

74. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 6th June says that native princes under years are trained by Government. But it is doubtful whether any native prince has been properly educated under Government supervision. To take the case of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar: though the Maharajah can speak English fluently, and is thoroughly well up in English etiquette and in the English mode of living, he has done no good work for his State. He lives mostly in the company of Englishmen, and remains in the hills by far the largest part of the year. He has entrusted Englishmen with the management of his State. He is also proceeding to England with his family. The expenses of this visit to England will swallow up the whole revenue of his State for one whole year. Thus his State has not at all benefited by his education.

*NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI*,
June 6th 1887.

75. The *Som Prokash*, of the 6th June, says that, as the present Maharajah Scindia is a minor and a tool in the hands of the British Resident, and as the British Resident is the head of the Council of Regency established in Gwalior, it is difficult to regard the grant of the Gwalior loan to Government as a voluntary act. The late Maharajah Scindia accumulated a large treasure by means of an economical management of his affairs, and kept it carefully concealed for the benefit of his State. It is argued, on the side of the Government of India, that so large a sum of money should not lie uselessly hoarded, and that a right use should be made of it. But the right use that the Government of India proposes to make of it is paying war expenses in North Burmah, and making up the loss occasioned by exchange! Surely the late Maharajah did not hoard up his treasure for such uses as these. It is still hoped that the money taken from the Gwalior State will be used in a manner which will conduce to the benefit of the subjects of that State.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 6th, 1887.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SILCHAR,
May 30th, 1887.

Distress in Cachar.

76. The *Silchar*, of the 30th May, says that much distress is felt in Cachar owing to the destruction of crops in the recent inundation. The plague which recently visited cattle in the district is aggravating the distress. Government ought to help these poor people until the next harvest is gathered in.

DACCA GAZETTE,
June 6th, 1887.

Scarcity in Tipperah.

77. The special correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th June says that the result of the Magistrate's visit to the villages afflicted by famine is not yet fully known. But, so far as his views have been ascertained, he seems to think that no relief should be granted to those who have property of some kind. Does this mean that even those who have only one or two fowls, one torn curtain, or a wretched hovel, should obtain no relief? It appears that it was in anticipation of the views of the District Magistrate that the local Sub-divisional Officer wrote that continual failure of crops even for three years would not produce famine.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIDARSHAK,
May 28th, 1887.

The Manager of the Lakortora tea garden in Sylhet.

78. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 28th May, complains that the Manager of the Lakortora tea garden takes a delight in shooting all cows that come to graze near his garden. All owners of cows are alarmed.

CHARU VARTA,
May 30th, 1887.

The Jubilee.

79. The *Charu Varta*, of the 30th May, says that the people of India should be granted some political privilege on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in England. It is clear that the people cannot be contented without good government, and Englishmen, as a nation of merchants, should note this in their own interest. Englishmen will be losers if they fail to secure the attachment of the people. It will be even in a mercantile point of view no small gain for a dominant mercantile people if they can secure the attachment of the 250 millions of the population of India. But Englishmen cannot realize this in their minds, because they are of a suspicious cast of mind. But, considered even as a question of profit and loss, Englishmen should be able to see that it will be a very wise thing for them to do to confer some political privilege on the people of India on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in England.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 31st, 1887.

Government and the Jubilee.

80. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 31st May, says that none of the favours asked for by the people of this country in commemoration of the Jubilee has been granted to them by the Government; neither has the burden of taxation been made lighter, nor have the rigours of the Arms Act been mitigated. The policy of distrust pursued by Government towards its native subjects is hardly favourable to the growth of the sentiment of loyalty among them. The Government should contrast its own policy of distrust of the people with the spontaneous and enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty on the part of the latter.

SANJIVANI,
June 4th, 1887.

Sir Rivers Thompson's portrait in the Town Hall.

81. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th June, says that the gentlemen who were present at the unveiling of Sir Rivers Thompson's portrait in the Town Hall did not feel that they were doing anything wrong or improper when they described themselves as the representatives of the people of Bengal. In a country like Bengal, it was easy for them to do anything they pleased on the occasion. But if this country had been Ireland, and not Bengal, the enemies of this country would have been taught a very good lesson. The removal of Dr. Duff's portrait in order to make room for that of Sir Rivers Thompson was another wrong act done on that occasion.

82. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārānī*, of the 6th June, referring to the petition presented to Government praying it to take away the management of the Temple of Tarkesvar from the hands of the Mohunt,

The management of the Temple of Tarkesvar.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
June, 6th 1887.

says that it does not know whether Government has the power to do so; and supposing that it has power, it is questionable whether it should be allowed to exercise control of any kind over consecrated property. Such things should be left to the control of public opinion. Complaints are heard about the Mohunt's manner of conducting the worship. But has anybody any right to interfere in a matter of that kind? Government can, however, compel the Mohunt to make good arrangements for the accommodation of pilgrims. One of the grounds urged by the petitioners is that the Mohunta dwells during a large part of the year at Benares, and thus there is great probability that he may not, like his predecessors, be buried near the *math* of Tarkesvar. But no one can tell how much the glory of the *math* will suffer in consequence of a man of Madhub Giri's character not being interred near it. The Mohunt has also been blamed for building a temple at Benares. Surely building a temple is no offence. If the Mohunt is to be checked, he should be checked by the influence of public opinion.

83. The *Samvad Purnochandrodaya*, of the 7th June, heartily approves of the Viceroy's intention to call a public meeting for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the helpless widows and children of the passengers by the *Sir John Lawrence*, who have lately lost their lives.

Relief Fund for the widows and children of the passengers by the *Sir John Lawrence*.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
June 17th, 1887.

URIYA PAPERS.

84. The *Samvādbahikā*, of the 12th May, endorses the remarks of the *Utkaldīpikā* regarding the use of grammatical and pure Uriya in the vernacular records and papers of all Courts in Orissa.

Use of pure Uriya in Courts.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
May 12th, 1887.

85. The *Utkaldīpikā*, of the 14th May, strongly argues that a representative element ought to be introduced into the constitution of the Legislative Council of India in commemoration of the Jubilee.

Representative Councils.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
May 14th, 1887.

86. The creation of a Munsiff's Office in Kendrapara, in district Cuttack, is very much approved of by the same paper, as well as by its contemporary of the *Navasamvād*. They urge that the Public Works Department should expedite the construction of a new building for the purpose, so that immediate effect may be given to the scheme sanctioned by Government.

A Munsiffship in Kendrapara.

UTKAL DIPIKA

87. The arrival of Dhuleep Singh at Moscow in Russia has been the subject of comment in almost all the newspapers of Orissa. The *Utkaldīpikā* states that there is very little to fear from Dhuleep Singh, but it behoves the majesty of British power to treat leniently the son of Runjeet Singh, who should not be allowed to wonder about in Russia like a beggar.

Dhuleep Singh.

UTKAL DIPIKA

88. The same paper is of opinion that competent men have been appointed as members of Local Boards in Orissa, and the Local Boards should nominate representatives for the District Boards in such a manner as will ensure success for the scheme of Local Self-Government in that province.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

89. The *Navasamvād*, of the 29th May, remarks that the late Sir Rivers Thompson was a patron of Civilians, and was therefore always inclined to overlook their misdeeds. It is to be hoped, however, that Sir Steuart Bayley will prove to be a man of a different stamp.

Sir Steuart Bayley and Civilian favouritism.

NAVASAMVAD,
May 29th, 1887.

SANSKARAKA,
May 9th, 1887.

The Simla exodus.

90. The *Sanskāraka*, of the 9th May, writes as follows under the heading "The Simla exodus":—

"The location of the Government of India in the Simla hills has formed the subject of newspaper agitation. They are denouncing the migration of the authorities to a milder climate in a spirit which is seemingly patriotic, but which seems to us to be very miserly and despicable. Besides, coloured reports of the intentions of the Government of India, followed by careless and selfish remarks, are gracing or rather disgracing the columns of many of our contemporaries. To remove misapprehension and prevent unworthy caricature from doing mischief, we give below the substance of the despatch which the Government of India submitted to the Secretary of State for India on the subject."

After giving the substance of the despatch referred to the paper goes on to make the following observations :—

"The remarks of our contemporaries are directed against the summer residence of the Government of India ; but they apply more or less to all the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in India. For everyone of them has a summer residence in some hill station or other to which he repairs, in order to avoid the grilling heat of the plains. Just as we are writing these lines, the heat in Cuttack has become so great and so enervating to our brains that we would fain close our office and fly to some milder place. If the case is so hard for us who are *Natives* of the soil, how much harder must it be in regard to *Englishmen*, who are born in a milder climate, and who, though long residing in India, have never been able to withstand the rigour and paralysing effects of an Indian summer. When a *Nizam*, a *Holkar* or a *Scindia* enjoys all the delicacies of life, surrounds himself with all the luxuries of an Indian Court, and works only at leisure, why should our contemporaries come so hard on an Indian *Viceroy* or *Governor*, the responsibilities of whose position are far more great, and a successful discharge of whose onerous and unenviable duties demands for him a more charitable and considerate treatment by the people? Our forefathers understood this better, for they allowed the Moghul Emperors of Delhi to sit quietly on the costly peacock throne, to spend large sums of money on the Tajmahal and other private buildings, and to amuse themselves in other ways, such as no Viceroy, however worthy or great, would even conceive of doing, and they connived at the expensive habits of the Emperors, only in the hope that all their convenience, ease, and splendour would only incite them to faithfully discharge their duties towards their subjects. In our time a Viceroy or a Governor wants nothing more from us than a few thousand rupees to enable him to preserve his health, which is so necessary for the discharge of the duties of his lofty position. It must, however, be remembered that a portion of the alleged expenses spent in Imperial tours must be treated as a public charge, the balance only contributing to the Viceroy's temporary residence in Simla. We fully admit the necessity of curtailing all miscellaneous expenses at a time when our people are required to pay the income-tax with the object of making the State machinery go on with its usual speed, and we doubt not but that the Government of India will prove true to their assurances in this direction contained in their explanatory despatch. It is further hoped that the construction of a railway to Simla would mend matters still further by bringing the place into immediate contact with the general railway system of India ; nor is it desirable that the public offices erected at Simla at a great cost should be abandoned.

"The Government of India in their despatch have suggested the advisability of removing the Imperial Capital from Calcutta to Poona.

Howsoever great may be the consternation of the Calcutta people at the announcement of this unpalatable and daring proposal, we feel perfectly indifferent about it. So long as the Imperial Capital is not removed to Orissa (we do not understand why some of the stations of Orissa, such as Kapilas, Puri, &c., which lie on almost the same latitude as Poona, should not be as good as the latter place), we care very little whither it is transferred, provided only that it is located somewhere within India. But there is very little probability of the Capital being removed elsewhere, while the solution of the Simla question would set the matter for ever at rest.

"The Government of India allude to the *Bengali influence* which they find it very difficult to shake off without repairing to some other station in India. Howmuchsoever the Bengali journals may deride this so-called illusory fear of the Government of India, we sincerely sympathise with that Government in their honest statement of an undeniable fact, and what is more important is that we *Uriyas* bear living testimony to the pernicious effects of that *influence* in Orissa, though in a small measure, and it is a pity that our young Magistrates and oftentimes our experienced Commissioners do not perceive the secret working of that *influence*. We can never forget the fact that a few crumbs of bread which the natives of Orissa might justly claim as their own have had to be sacrificed before that *influence* which the India Government so justly dread. But this is not a sufficient reason for the transfer of the Capital to some other Indian town, for the penetrating *Englishman* very well points out that the *Mahratta influence* may prove more pernicious at Poona than its rival *influence* at Calcutta.

"We can, however, suggest a safe remedy for the evil complained of. Let some of the posts in the office of the Government of India, generally filled by Bengali gentlemen, be made over to select and competent gentlemen of other Indian tribes, such as Mahrattas, Telegus, Tamils, Uriyas, &c., and Government will then feel the harmonising effects of contending counsels, which will complement and supplement one another in an admirable manner. In fact, the Government of India, in order to be truly national, should have its Court strengthened and graced by typical representations of all the tribes, sects and communities composing the *great heterogeneous mass of human beings, namely, the Indian Nation.*"

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 11th June 1887.

